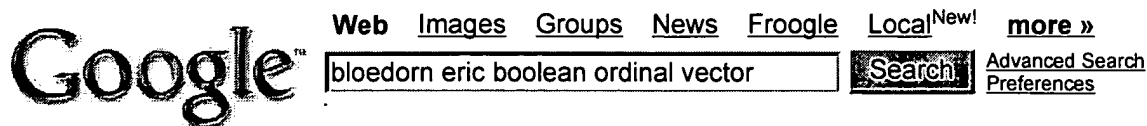


	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	1	("6026388").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT
2	1	("20020002479").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT
3	1	("5960430").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT
4	83	((select\$4 or choos\$5 or pick\$4) with (boolean and vector\$5 and (ordinal or ((order\$5 or rank\$4 or sort\$4) and size\$1))))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	43	14 and (@ad < "20010307")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	15	15 and database\$1 and (records or documents or files)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
7	3	16 and match\$5 and weight\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

**Web**Results 1 - 6 of about 7 for **bloodorn eric boolean ordinal vector**. (0.15 seconds)**[PDF] Mining Aviation Safety Data: A Hybrid Approach Eric Bloodorn The ...**

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

... different types of matching: 1) strict **Boolean**, 2) **ordinal**, or. 3) **vector**-based.... **Eric Bloodorn** is a lead staff member of the Artificial Intelligence ...www.mitrecaasd.org/library/documents/afc00425.pdf - [Similar pages](#)**[PDF] Experiences in Mining Aviation Safety Data**

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

... **Eric Bloodorn**. MITRE Corporation. **bloodorn@mitre.org**. Paul Ostwald ... **Boolean**, 2) **ordinal**, or 3) **vector**-based. In strict matching, which ...portal.acm.org/ft\_gateway.cfm?id=375743&type=pdf - [Similar pages](#)**International Symposium on Methodologies for Intelligent Systems**... On Modeling of Concept Based Retrieval in Generalized **Vector** Spaces. by: Minkoo Kim, Ali H. Alsaffar, ... by: **Eric Bloodorn**, Ryszard S. Michalski ...wotan.liu.edu/docis/dbl/ismis/ - 210k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)**[PS] Evaluation of Text Summarization in a Cross-lingual Information ...**File Format: Adobe PostScript - [View as Text](#)... proposed and some common ones are **Boolean** model, **vector**-based model, and ... Mani, Inderjeet, and **Eric Bloodorn**. 1997b. Summarizing similarities and ...tangra.si.umich.edu/~radev/papers/report.ps - [Similar pages](#)**Neil's Bibliography on Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery**... **Eric Bloodorn** and Ryszard S. Michalski ... Discovery of Association Rules over **Ordinal** Data: A New and Faster Algorithm and Its Application to Basket ...www.jjtc.com/Security/bib/kddm.htm - 270k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)**[PS] A Bibliography of Papers in Lecture Notes in Computer Science ...**File Format: Adobe PostScript - [View as Text](#)... the approximation of **Boolean** functions with consequences on the concept of hardness. ... Reduced state space representation for unbounded **vector** state ...www.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/lncs1996a.pdf.gz - [Similar pages](#)

*In order to show you the most relevant results, we have omitted some entries very similar to the 6 already displayed.*

*If you like, you can repeat the search with the omitted results included.*

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18/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347: JAPIO  
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10/091, 932

05448038 \*\*Image available\*\*  
HIGH SPEED PATTERN MATCHING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 09-062838 [JP 9062838 A]  
PUBLISHED: March 07, 1997 (19970307)  
INVENTOR(s): YASUMOTO MASAOKI  
APPLICANT(s): NACHI FUJIKOSHI CORP [000519] (A Japanese Company or  
Corporation), JP (Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 07-237937 [JP 95237937]  
FILED: August 24, 1995 (19950824)  
INTL CLASS: [6] G06T-007/00  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.9 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Other); 36.1 (LABOR SAVING  
DEVICES -- Industrial Robots)

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for realizing high speed and highly **precise** pattern **matching** for the pictures of all **properties** by reducing operation quantity **compared** to conventional one without lacking information of the input picture.

SOLUTION: A reference picture is divided into plural templates. One arbitrary template among them is selected as a reference template. The correlation coefficients of the reference template and the picture being an inspection object in respective scanning positions are calculated while only the reference template is scanned on the picture being the inspection **object**. Only when the **correlation** coefficient of the reference template is more than a threshold which is previously set, the correlation coefficients of the other templates are calculated. When all the correlation coefficients of all the templates are more than the threshold, the position of the reference picture at that time is stored as one of candidates. Then, the presence or absence and the existing position of the inspection **object** are recognized based on the **correlation** coefficients of all the candidates after scanning terminates.

18/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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016559448 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2004-718188/200470  
Related WPI Acc No: 2004-718178; 2004-765078  
XRPX Acc No: N04-569339

**Fuzzy location method for locating test object used in graphical user interface, involves determining best matching candidate object with respect to mapped object, as test object**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)  
Inventor: MCGRATH F; METHENY M; TOBIN W C  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040194065	A1	20040930	US 2003457631	P	20030325	200470 B
			US 2003745821	A	20031223	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003457631 P 20030325; US  
2003745821 A 20031223

#### Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040194065	A1		8	G06F-009/44	Provisional application US 2003457631

Abstract (Basic): US 20040194065 A1

NOVELTY - The **object properties** for a mapped test **object** is **compared** with that of each set of candidate **object** for a test application. A best **matching** candidate **object** with respect to the mapped **object** is determined as test **object** without requiring an

exact **match** of **object properties** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) fuzzy test object locating system; and
- (2) computer readable medium storing program for locating test objects.

USE - For locating test objects in functional testing tool of graphical user interface.

ADVANTAGE - Efficiency of **object** location is increased even if imperfect **match** between candidates and mapped **objects** is used for locating mapped object.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic representation of the functional testing system.

pp; 8 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: FUZZ; LOCATE; METHOD; LOCATE; TEST; OBJECT; GRAPHICAL; USER; INTERFACE; DETERMINE; MATCH; CANDIDATE; OBJECT; RESPECT; MAP; OBJECT; TEST; OBJECT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

International Patent Class (Additional): G06G-007/00

File Segment: EPI

18/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016559438 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2004-718178/200470

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-718188; 2004-765078

XRPX Acc No: N04-569329

**Testable object locating method for use in functional testing tool, involves computing anchor object in hierarchy of mapped testable objects, and determining best matching candidate testable object for mapped testable object**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM C )

Inventor: MCGRATH F; METHENY M; SANDLER K; TOBIN W C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040194054	A1	20040930	US 2003457631	P	20030325	200470 B
			US 2003745822	A	20031223	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003457631 P 20030325; US 2003745822 A 20031223

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20040194054	A1	5	G06F-009/44	Provisional application US 2003457631
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Abstract (Basic): US 20040194054 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves **comparing object properties** for a mapped testable **object** to properties for each set of candidate testable objects in a hierarchy. An anchor object in the hierarchy is computed, and a best **matching** candidate testable **object** for the mapped testable **object** is determined. The determination is performed without requiring an **exact match** of the **properties** , while constraining the steps with the anchor object.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(A) a system for locating a testable object in a functional testing tool

(B) a machine readable storage having stored computer program for locating testable objects in a functional testing tool.

USE - Used for locating testable objects in a functional testing tool (claimed) e.g. graphical user interface (GUI) coupled to a software application.

ADVANTAGE - The method evaluates a desired object by reference to an anchor object residing within the hierarchy of candidate testable

objects, thus fewer evaluations will be required to locate the desired candidate object.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING - The drawing shows a pictorial illustration of a functional testing system.

Functional testing tool (100)  
Record (110)  
Playback (120)  
Test script (130)  
Application under test (140)  
Object (160)  
Object level recognition (170)  
pp; 5 DwgNo 1/1

Title Terms: TEST; OBJECT; LOCATE; METHOD; FUNCTION; TEST; TOOL;  
COMPUTATION; ANCHOR; OBJECT; HIERARCHY; MAP; TEST; OBJECT; DETERMINE;  
MATCH; CANDIDATE; TEST; OBJECT; MAP; TEST; OBJECT  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44  
File Segment: EPI

18/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015608507 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2003-670664/200363

Related WPI Acc No: 2005-036888

XRFX Acc No: N03-535495

Unique object record identification using rule analyzer system for healthcare organization, involves determining efficiency of exact match and probabilistic search rules, to accordingly adjust rules in descending order

Patent Assignee: ECLIPSYS CORP (ECLI-N)

Inventor: TIFFT W W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030120652	A1	20030626	US 99160717	P	19991019	200363 B
			US 2000692433	A	20001019	
			US 2003349304	A	20030121	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99160717 P 19991019; US 2000692433  
A 20001019; US 2003349304 A 20030121

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030120652	A1	19	G06F-007/00	Provisional application	US 99160717

Div ex application US 2000692433

Abstract (Basic): US 20030120652 A1

NOVELTY - The user defined probabilistic search rules are executed to search a unique **object record** in a database, if **exact match** search rules do not retrieve identical **object records**. The user selected object record is updated with new **attributes** in real-time. The efficiency of **exact match** and probabilistic search rules are determined, to accordingly adjust the rules in descending order.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) unique object record identifying system;
- (2) rules analysis method; and
- (3) rules analyzer system.

USE - For identifying an object record, using a rules analyzer system (claimed) in healthcare organization.

ADVANTAGE - Efficiently evaluates the efficiency and reordering of **exact match** and probabilistic search rules, thus maintaining a set or rules to locate the desired record in an efficient manner.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the display screen of a rule generator.

pp; 19 DwgNo 2/9  
Title Terms: UNIQUE; OBJECT; RECORD; IDENTIFY; RULE; ANALYSE; SYSTEM;  
ORGANISE; DETERMINE; EFFICIENCY; EXACT; MATCH; PROBABILITY; SEARCH; RULE;  
ACCORD; ADJUST; RULE; DESCEND; ORDER  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00  
File Segment: EPI

18/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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015167561 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2003-228089/200322  
XRPX Acc No: N03-181360

Hybrid database record similarity determination method involves  
selecting appropriate matching process according to data fields of  
records

Patent Assignee: MITRE CORP (MITR-N)  
Inventor: BLOEDORN E  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020152208	A1	20021017	US 2001273807	P	20010307	200322 B
			US 200291932	A	20020306	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001273807 P 20010307; US  
200291932 A 20020306

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020152208	A1		8	G06F-007/00	Provisional application US 2001273807

Abstract (Basic): US 20020152208 A1

NOVELTY - A pair of records (36-1,36-2) to be evaluated, are  
accessed and an appropriate **matching** process is selected according to  
the data **fields** (44) of the **records**. When strict **Boolean** (26) or  
vector based **matching** process (30) is selected, **exact match** test  
and vector space frequency test are respectively applied. When ordinal  
matching processing (28) is selected, a match function that makes use  
of data domain information is applied.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for data  
processing system.

USE - For determining similarity in records of hybrid database  
having both free-text and structured data, used in aviation safety,  
airline safety applications.

ADVANTAGE - As matching processes are appropriately selected, the  
need for the fields to be stored in a particular order or particular  
type of data in particular fields is eliminated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of  
the data processing system.

Boolean (26)

Ordinal matching processing (28)

vector based matching process (30)

Records (36-1,36-2)

Data fields (44)

pp; 8 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: HYBRID; DATABASE; RECORD; SIMILAR; DETERMINE; METHOD; SELECT;  
APPROPRIATE; MATCH; PROCESS; ACCORD; DATA; FIELD; RECORD  
Derwent Class: T01; W06  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00  
File Segment: EPI

18/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014719455    \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-540159/200258  
XRPX Acc No: N02-427746

**Recording apparatus for DVD, CD, converts audio properties of soundless information into audio information, when matched information are not identical**

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (MATU ); MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU ); HORII N (HORI-I); SHIMBO M (SHIM-I); YAMAMOTO M (YAMA-I)

Inventor: HORII N; SHIMBO M; YAMAMOTO M

Number of Countries: 030    Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1202272	A2	20020502	EP 2001125308	A	20011025	200258 B
US 20020080695	A1	20020627	US 2001852	A	20011023	200258
JP 2002203372	A	20020719	JP 2001325574	A	20011023	200262
CN 1355533	A	20020626	CN 2001134304	A	20011026	200263
KR 2002033084	A	20020504	KR 200166542	A	20011027	200271

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000328554 A 20001027

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 1202272	A2	E	30	G11B-020/10	
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20020080695	A1			G11B-007/45	
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JP 2002203372	A		16	G11B-020/10	
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CN 1355533	A			G11B-027/00	
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KR 2002033084	A			G11B-020/12	
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Abstract (Basic): EP 1202272 A2

NOVELTY - A detector determines whether detected audio **properties** of primary information **matches** with secondary information. A converter converts audio **properties** of soundless information into **properties** of secondary information, when judged that **matched properties** are not **identical**. A recorder **records** soundless information as a portion of secondary audio content, and records preset audio content in an information recording medium.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for recording method.

USE - For recording soundless information in rewritable and non-rewritable recording medium e.g. compact disc (CD) and digital versatile disc (DVD).

ADVANTAGE - Records intermission information so as to secure time for changing recording conditions and to conform audio properties of song to be reproduced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the recording apparatus illustrating copying of several songs having different audio properties.

pp; 30 DwgNo 6A/12

Title Terms: RECORD; APPARATUS; CD; CONVERT; AUDIO; PROPERTIES; INFORMATION  
; AUDIO; INFORMATION; MATCH; INFORMATION; IDENTICAL

Derwent Class: W04

International Patent Class (Main): G11B-007/45; G11B-020/10; G11B-020/12;  
G11B-027/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G11B-019/02; G11B-027/10;  
G11B-027/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/7    (Item 6 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012755152    \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-561269/199947  
Related WPI Acc No: 1998-556983  
XRPX Acc No: N99-414724

**Rule generating method for matching data in large business database**

Patent Assignee: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE )

Inventor: HAIMOWITZ I J; LANDER H; MURREN B T; PHILLIPS M C; PIERCE B A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5960430	A	19990928	US 96702379	A	19960823	199947 B
			US 98113406	A	19980710	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96702379 A 19960823; US 98113406 A 19980710

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5960430	A	13	G06F-017/30	Div ex application	US 96702379

Abstract (Basic): US 5960430 A

NOVELTY - **Field matching** functions comprising **exact matches**, phonetic based **matches** and numeric string **matches** are applied to each of the corresponding **fields** in similar pairs of **records**, to generate a score indicating strength of **match** between **items** in a **field**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Pair of records that are similar are identified from samples of training data obtained from a database. After applying **field matching** function an intermediate file of vectors containing **matching** scores for all **fields** is generated to indicate whether each of similar pair of **records** is a **match** or non-**match**. The intermediate **file** of vectors is converted into **matching** rules that indicate instances of matches, possible matches and no matches. The matching rules **matches** a new data set containing a **record** and collection of fields to an existing data set. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for generating rules for matching data.

USE - For **matching** new customer **records** to existing customer **records** in large business database.

ADVANTAGE - The method enables users to avoid wasted mailings and maintain consistent information about each of their customers. Normalizes and validates new records to determine uniqueness.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow chart describing the matching process.

pp; 13 DwgNo 4/6

Title Terms: RULE; GENERATE; METHOD; MATCH; DATA; BUSINESS; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012078408 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1998-495319/199842

XRPX Acc No: N98-386936

**Chip select logic circuit for microprocessors, microcomputers - uses result of Boolean operation between two matches signals output from address recognizing decoders to determine activation state of chip select control signal**

Patent Assignee: MOTOROLA INC (MOTI )

Inventor: REED W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5802541	A	19980901	US 96608388	A	19960228	199842 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96608388 A 19960228

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5802541	A	8	G06F-012/00		



Abstract (Basic): US 5802541 A

The circuit (40) includes two decoders (42,48) which receive address and attribute for memory accesses, generated from a CPU (12). The decoders output matching signals (47,53), if the address within first and second region and **attribute matches** with first and second protection **attribute**.

A logic operation circuit (60) receives outputs of two decoders and outputs a chip select control signal (71) for enabling generation of an external chip select signal for accessing an external device. A control circuit outputs a control signal to logic operation circuit for selecting any one of the outputs of the decoders. The result of Boolean operation performed by the chip select circuit is used to determine if the chip select control signal is to be activated.

USE - For data processing system.

ADVANTAGE - Manages memory efficiently.

Dwg.2/2

Title Terms: CHIP; SELECT; LOGIC; CIRCUIT; MICROPROCESSOR; MICROCOMPUTER; RESULT; BOOLEAN; OPERATE; TWO; MATCH; SIGNAL; OUTPUT; ADDRESS; DECODE; DETERMINE; ACTIVATE; STATE; CHIP; SELECT; CONTROL; SIGNAL

Derwent Class: T01; U14; U21

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G11C-011/407; G11C-011/413;

H03K-019/0175

File Segment: EPI

18/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012001830 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1998-418740/199836

XRPX Acc No: N98-326470

**Data processing system for printing of goods catalogue - searches grouped  
object data corresponding to input search data and outputs searched  
object data by output device**

Patent Assignee: TOPPAN PRINTING CO LTD (TOPP )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10171816	A	19980626	JP 96342704	A	19961206	199836 B
JP 3424473	B2	20030707	JP 96342704	A	19961206	200345

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96342704 A 19961206

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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JP 10171816	A		7	G06F-017/30	
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JP 3424473	B2		7	G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent JP 10171816
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Abstract (Basic): JP 10171816 A

The system stores several object data. These object data are divided into multiple groups, based on a preset rule and division information of each object data. The **object** data with which division is performed, is **compared** with an identification data. If they are **identical** then the **matched** data are stored.

Input search data corresponding to **attribute** of each **object** data that are **matching** with identification data, are stored separately. Then, **object** data corresponding to input search data belonging to respecting group are searched. These searched data are then output, by an output device (3).

ADVANTAGE - Reads out object data, efficiently.

Dwg.1/8

Title Terms: DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; PRINT; GOODS; CATALOGUE; SEARCH; GROUP; OBJECT; DATA; CORRESPOND; INPUT; SEARCH; DATA; OUTPUT; SEARCH; OBJECT; DATA; OUTPUT; DEVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/10 (Item 9 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011479169 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1997-457076/199742  
XRPX Acc No: N97-380732

Identifying degree of similarity between objects by degree of closeness,  
e.g. for investigating crime - comparing sequency of attribute of  
unknown object with data related to known objects, assigning value to  
known objects according to similarity with unidentified object and  
listing most-closely known objects

Patent Assignee: INFOGLIDE CORP (INFO-N)

Inventor: WHEELER D B

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5666442	A	19970909	US 9367745	A	19930523	199742 B
			US 95535783	A	19950928	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9367745 A 19930523; US 95535783 A  
19950928

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5666442	A		17	G06F-017/30	Cont of application US 9367745

Abstract (Basic): US 5666442 A

The data **comparison** system includes a database containing target **object** information which is **compared** with an individual source **object**, defined by the user. The database is searched and the computer sorts the information after **comparison** so that target **objects** are sorted based on the degree of similarity with the source object.

Both target and source objects are defined by object types, components of each object type, subjects of each component, and an answer that is language independent, for each subject, i.e. statements are received and entered in any language and the data derived is language independent so that the results can be universally applied. The source object comprises incomplete and partial object descriptions of components, subjects, and answers. The system comprises a link for each object, component, and subject so that the objects, components, and subjects are uniquely identified within the database.

The system uses almost all information available, complete with errors and inaccuracies, to identify similarities between objects and/or events quickly and efficiently. The system provides an ordered list of target **objects** that most closely **match** the source **object**.

ADVANTAGE - Since more information is used in search, and **exact match** is not goal, results are more accurate and more useful. As a result, analysts can use resulting list of objects or events, ordered by degree of similarity, to object or event in question, to focus their identification efforts.

33/5/8 (Item 3 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014193409 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-014106/200202  
XRPX Acc No: N02-011392

**Data mining device for analyzing data correlation in database, has attribute correlation rule forming unit to output attribute correlation rule whose correlation coefficient is above set threshold**

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP (MITQ )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001265596	A	20010928	JP 200072295	A	20000315	200202 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200072295 A 20000315

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

JP 2001265596 A 12 G06F-009/44

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001265596 A

NOVELTY - An attribute assembly forming unit (21) selects some attributes from the database and generates attribute convergence using nominal scale or **ordinal** scale. An attribute **correlation** rule forming unit outputs some attribute correlation rules to which correlation coefficient is computed. The rule having coefficient above the threshold value is output as the correlation rule.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for data mining method.

USE - For analyzing data correlation in a database.

ADVANTAGE - Useful attribute correlation rule is obtained for user.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of components of a data mining device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Attribute assembly forming unit (21)  
pp; 12 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: DATA; MINE; DEVICE; DATA; CORRELATE; DATABASE; ATTRIBUTE;  
CORRELATE; RULE; FORMING; UNIT; OUTPUT; ATTRIBUTE; CORRELATE; RULE;  
CORRELATE; COEFFICIENT; ABOVE; SET; THRESHOLD

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

33/5/11 (Item 6 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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010305815 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1995-207075/199527  
Related WPI Acc No: 1992-064139; 1993-404604  
XRPX Acc No: N95-162228

**Input system for text retrieval - builds set of search parameters including users word identifier inputs and letter inputs, which represents fraction of total number of letters in name user seeks to find**

Patent Assignee: ROSSIDES M T (ROSS-I)

Inventor: ROSSIDES M T

Number of Countries: 059 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9514974	A1	19950601	WO 94US13279	A	19941129	199527 B
AU 9512102	A	19950613	AU 9512102	A	19941129	199539
US 5454063	A	19950926	US 93158297	A	19931129	199544
US 5620182	A	19970415	US 90571126	A	19900822	199721
			US 90609063	A	19901107	

US 91804479 A 19911213  
US 93165676 A 19931213  
CN 1136356 A 19961120 CN 94194316 A 19941129 199804  
Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93165676 A 19931213; US 93158297 A  
19931129; US 90571126 A 19900822; US 90609063 A 19901107; US 91804479 A  
19911213

Cited Patents: US 4433392; US 5228133; US 5278980; US 5309359

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9514974 A1 E 30 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE  
ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL  
PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC  
MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ

AU 9512102 A

Based on patent WO 9514974

US 5454063 A 41 G10L-005/00

US 5620182 A 42 A63F-009/00

CIP of application US 90571126

CIP of application US 90609063

CIP of application US 91804479

CIP of patent US 5085435

CIP of patent US 5269521

CN 1136356 A G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): WO 9514974 A

The computer input system uses an automatic speech recogniser (1) for finding names in a database. The recogniser can confirm words and numbers used as program commands and can recognise and confirm alpha-numeric symbols. The input system builds a set of search parameters, called an abbreviation which minimises the inputs necessary to specify names in the database. The input system includes a computer with memory, processor and the speech recogniser as an input. A program directs the operation of the input system.

The program enables the system to distinguish from among three sets of inputs, which are; letter inputs that make up different words which include alpha-numeric symbols, word identifier inputs that denote the ordinal position of words in a name, and a termination input that signifies that no more inputs will be stored in the abbreviation.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Using automatic speech synthesizer to spell names into computer rapidly. Reduces number of letters speaker needs to enter in order to find name uniquely in database. Enables speaker to enter inputs that identify which words in name speaker's letter input correspond to.

Dwg.1/7

Title Terms: INPUT; SYSTEM; TEXT; RETRIEVAL; BUILD; SET; SEARCH; PARAMETER; USER; WORD; IDENTIFY; INPUT; LETTER; INPUT; REPRESENT; FRACTION; TOTAL; NUMBER; LETTER; NAME; USER; SEEKER; FINDER

Derwent Class: P36; P86; T01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): A63F-009/00; G06F-017/30 ; G10L-005/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

33/5/31 (Item 26 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007107646

WPI Acc No: 1987-107643/198715

XRPX Acc No: N87-080823

**System process impasse detector - has coded ordinal numbers of closed processes in register compared with coded ordinal numbers of processes closing those in first register**

Patent Assignee: NEFFA V M (NEFF-I)

Inventor: BARANOV M S; MAZANIK V V

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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SU 1252768      A    19860823    SU 3811837      A    19841111    198715    B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 3811837 A 19841111

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
SU 1252768	A		3		

Abstract (Basic): SU 1252768 A

The circuitry contg. a group of inputs to a register and OR-gate, a trigger and AND-gates, has a process number code input to another register (2) with output to a comparator (4) and to output AND-gates. The AND-gates (6,7) and delay circuit (10) are other new parts.

An impasse situation in system processes is detected on the basis of analysis of closed and closing processes. The sign of an impasse is a ring, i.e. ordinal numbers of closing processes such that a closed cycle is formed on a topological graph where the vertices **correspond** to **ordinal** numbers of processes. The causes of an impasse is analysed to control it.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In control and computing packages, impasse situations are detected on average more quickly. Bul.31/23.8.86. (3pp Dwg.No.1/1

Title Terms: SYSTEM; PROCESS; DETECT; CODE; ORDINAL; NUMBER; CLOSE; PROCESS  
; REGISTER; COMPARE; CODE; ORDINAL; NUMBER; PROCESS; CLOSE; FIRST;  
REGISTER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/00

File Segment: EPI

44/5/13 (Item 4 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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012687609 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-493718/ 199941  
XRPX Acc No: N99-367803

**Document categorization system for search and navigation**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: PRAGER J M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5943670	A	19990824	US 97976246	A	19971121	199941 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97976246 A 19971121

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5943670	A		17 G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5943670 A

NOVELTY - The CPU of computer determines magnitude of document vector, magnitude of category feature **vector**, degree of **match** between **documents** and categories and degree of similarity between two category pair. Based on the CPU determination, weight determination executed by CPU determines virtual mixed category.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The memory of the computer stores the **document** features and categories. The degree of **match** is determined by **matching** the **document** features against categories and the categorization process determines magnitude of document feature vector and category feature vector. The degree of similarity between pair of categories is determined based on pair-wise scalar product table stored in memory. The virtual mixed category is entered in the result table only if the virtual degree of match is higher than the best degree of match in result table.

USE - For search and navigation.

ADVANTAGE - The categorization is not only for documents, it can also be performed for subject matter or other criteria. As the system determines need for new categories, attention of user to develop categories being used.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of document categorization system.

pp; 17 DwgNo 6/9

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; SYSTEM; SEARCH; NAVIGATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Feb W04

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20050303,UT=20050224

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Set	Items	Description
S1	57982	(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?)(7N)(RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR FILE? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBP- AGE? ? OR ITEM? ?)
S2	67	WEIGHTED(1W)MATCH???
S3	1070814	FIELD? ? OR ATTRIBUTE? ? OR PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES
S4	61639	S3(7N)(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?)
S5	13	MATCH???(3N)ORDINAL?
S6	10861	DOMAIN? ?(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR FILE? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAG- E? ? OR ITEM? ?)
S7	687	S6(5N)(SIZE? ? OR LENGTH? ? OR ORDER??? OR SORT? OR ARRANG? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?)
S8	4	MATCH???(5N)S7
S9	2633	VECTOR? ?(5N)MATCH???
S10	5	(VECTORSPEACE OR VECTOR()SPACE)(5N)FREQUENC???
S11	3	(S1:S2 OR S4)(50N)S5
S12	150	(MATCH??? OR CORRELAT? OR COMPAR?)(10N)ORDINAL? ?
S13	19	(S1:S2 OR S4)(50N)S12
S14	16	S13 NOT S11
S15	34	(S1:S2 OR S4)(50N)ORDINAL? ?
S16	2	PN=WO 9845775
S17	1	S16 AND ORDINAL?
S18	333	(S1:S2 OR S4)(50N)S9
S19	108	S18 AND IC=G06F
S20	22	S1(50N)(S2 OR S4)(50N)S9

17/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00455311 \*\*Image available\*\*

**KNOWLEDGE-BASED INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM**  
**SYSTEME D'EXTRACTION DE L'INFORMATION BASE SUR LA CONNAISSANCE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9845775 A1 19981015

Application: WO 98CA306 19980403 (PCT/WO CA9800306)

Priority Application: US 97835558 19970408

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM  
GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX  
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH  
GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES  
FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD  
TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/44

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 11685

English Abstract

A method and system for assisting a user in solving a new problem case within a selected domain, such as a complex apparatus. The method comprises the steps of providing a case database comprising domain knowledge for the selected domain and previously solved case, each previously solved case including a plurality of case attributes, said case attributes comprising case attribute names and associated values, prompting the user to select from the case attributes a set of new problem case attributes considered to be relevant to the new problem case and to provide current values for each of the new problem case attributes, searching the database of solved cases for candidate solved cases that have one or more of the new problem case attributes selected by the user and generating a list of said candidate solved cases and matching the candidate solved cases to the new problem case by comparing the value for each of the case attributes in the new problem case to the value for the same case attribute in each of the candidate solved cases.



## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a method for assisting a user in solving a new problem case within a selected domain. The method comprises the steps of providing a database comprising global domain knowledge relating to components of the selected domain, local domain knowledge, and a plurality of previously solved cases in the selected domain, each of the previously solved cases including a plurality of case attributes, said case attributes comprising case attribute names and known values associated therewith, said local domain knowledge comprising associations between the case attributes of a previously solved case; prompting the user to select a component of the domain and to select from the case attributes a set of attributes considered to be relevant to the new problem case and to provide current values for each of the new problem case attributes; searching the database of previously solved cases for candidate solved cases that include one or more of the new problem case attributes selected by the user and generating a list of said candidate solved cases; matching the candidate solved cases to the new problem case by comparing the current value for each of the new problem case attributes to the known value for the same case attribute in each of the candidate solved cases; ranking the candidate solved cases in order of relevance based upon their similarity and presenting a list of ranked candidate solved cases in order of relevance based upon the ranking; generating additional questions based upon unanswered attributes of the candidate solved cases for which values have not yet been provided by the user, and based upon the local domain knowledge, thereby assisting the user to select and provide values for the unanswered attributes; and repeating the above steps until the user is satisfied with the list candidate solved cases. The local domain knowledge preferably comprises importance factors for the case attributes within a previously solved case, the importance factors being utilized in determining of which attributes questions should first be asked, precedent constraints linking case attributes within a previously solved case, the precedent constraints enabling questions related to the unanswered attributes to be generated only if the precedent constraints are satisfied, and match operators which enable values for case attributes relating to the new problem case to be matched with the known values of previously solved cases.

The invention is also directed to a computer system for assisting a user in solving a new problem case relating to a domain.

The system comprises storage means for storing local domain knowledge and previously solved case records in a database. Each of said previously solved case records comprising a plurality of case attribute fields, said case attribute fields comprising case attribute names and associated values. The local domain knowledge comprises associations between the case attributes of a previously solved case, The system also comprises interface means for interfacing with the user, comprising output means for outputting to the user a list of case attributes of the previously solved case records, and input means for enabling the user to select from the list of case attributes a set of problem case attributes considered to be relevant to the problem case, and to input current values for case attributes relating to a new problem case, and processing means coupled to the storage means and the interface means for processing the current values of the problem case attributes. The processing means comprises searching means for searching the previously solved cases for solution candidate cases; matching means for matching the solution candidate cases to the new problem case by comparing the current values of the problem case attributes with stored values for the same case attributes for each of the solution candidate cases; ranking means for ranking the solution candidate cases in order of relevance based upon the similarity and creating a list of solution candidate cases based upon said ranking; and

question generation means for generating additional questions based upon unanswered attributes in the solution candidate cases for which values have not yet been provided by the user, to assist the user to enter additional current values for case attributes.

The present invention is further directed to a method for assisting a user in solving a new problem case within a selected domain, comprising the steps of providing a database comprising global domain knowledge relating to components of the selected domain, local domain knowledge, and a plurality of previously solved cases in the selected domain, each of the previously solved cases including a plurality of case attributes, said case attributes comprising case attribute names and known values associated therewith, said local domain knowledge comprising associations between the case attributes of a previously solved case, prompting the user to select a component of the domain and to select from the case attributes a set of attributes considered to be relevant to the new problem case and to provide current values for each of the new problem case attributes, searching the database of previously solved cases for candidate solved cases that include one or more of the new problem case attributes selected by the user and generating a list of said candidate solved cases, and matching the candidate solved cases to the new problem case by comparing the current value for each of the new problem case attributes to the known value for the same case attribute in each of the candidate solved cases.

Figure 8 lists attribute types 300 based on their properties.

System 10 allows for case attributes having various types of values. In the attribute categorization only symbolic 301 has distinct subtypes. It is the subtypes that are used to categorize and evaluate attributes.

Thus, attributes may be categorized into eleven distinct types as shown below.

- 1) Symbolic-Nominal 305 (S)
- 2) Symbolic-Logical 308 (L)
- 3) Symbolic-Multi-valued 312 (M)
- 4) Symbolic- **Ordinal** 310 (O)
- 5) Numeric 302 (N)
- 6) Computed 311 (C)

- 20

Each property controls an aspect of the attribute's behaviour during run-time. Table 2 identifies the properties applicable to each attribute type.

Table 2: Properties Applicable to Each Attribute Type

Properties S L M O NIC

Default value X X. x x

Normal value x X X X

x

Multi-value logical attribute references X

Min X x

Max x X

Similarity computation Regular quad-tuple x x

Unit x x

**Ordinal** integer value X

Computation formula x

In addition to the type-specific properties described below, one property is applicable across all attribute types, This is the Global-Similarity-Computation-Scheme. The similarity between two values of an attribute is computed by a similarity computation scheme.

Various types of similarity computation schemes will be presented.

The generally applicable (i.e., global) similarity computation scheme does not consider any contextual or local information. The local or contextual information resides in the cases. The global scheme is used SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)  
- 21 by default. If a local scheme resides in a case it will overrule the global scheme for that particular case. The system should allow disabling of local schema. This would allow a knowledge engineer to determine the impact of local schema on the quality of output produced by the system. Only symbolic logical attributes do not require a similarity computation scheme because they are always exact matches. Lack of a similarity computation scheme implies exact matching.

The two broad categories of attribute types are symbolic and numeric. A symbolic attribute can be assigned symbol/labels as values. For example, a temperature may be "high", "medium", or "low". A numeric attribute can be assigned numbers as values, e.g.: 1.56, or 10.

A discussion of each attribute type follows.

#### 1) Symbolic-Nominal

The symbolic nominal attribute type accepts a symbolic value. For example, the attribute CITY can be assigned a value like "Hamilton", "Toronto", "Guelph", or "St. Catherines", or an attribute ENGINE LOCATION can be assigned a value like "Left -1", "Left-2", "Right-1", or "Right-2". Symbolic nominal attributes possess the following properties.

a) Default Value: The default value is the usual selection

that a user makes for the attribute. For example, "Toronto" as a value for the attribute CITY. It is not necessarily the normal value. Specification of a default value is optional.

b) Normal Value: Since the present invention is a diagnostic system, it deals primarily with deviations from - 22 normal. The system is designed to ignore normal states. Specification of this property for nominal values is optional. Nominal values typically do not have normal value settings. When this property is unspecified, the attribute is not used for matching unless it is included in the stored case.

Similarities between any two values of a symbolic nominal attribute may be explicitly represented in a matrix. The level of similarity is specified by linguistic labels such as none, very low, low, medium, high, very high, exact. These labels can be converted to numeric values based on a linear scale, or by a non-linear scale that conforms to psychological notions of distance (See for example, adverb membership modifiers such as are used in fuzzy sets).

Linear scale (approx.): None (0), very low (0.16), low (0.33), medium (0.50), high (0.67), very high (0.83), same (1.0).

Non-linear (Sigmoid scale): For example, None (0.0), Very low (0.1), Low (0.25), Medium (0.5), high (0.75), Very high (0.9), Same (1.0). The sigmoid represents the notion that human mind tends to distinguish less at the extremes and more in the neighbourhood of average values.

## 2) Symbolic Logical

The symbolic logical attribute is a special case of Symbolic-Nominal (see the attribute type taxonomy in Figure 8).

A logical attribute can assume only two values. For example, True-False, On-Off, Open-Closed, In-out, Above-Below, and Present-Absent. The similarity between the two values is always zero. In other words, the matching is always exact. The symbolic logical type inherits all the properties of the symbolic nominal (i.e., default value and normal value).

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## 3) Symbolic-multi-valued

A multi-valued attribute allows a user to assign one or more values to the attribute. This attribute type exists solely as a user convenience. For reasoning, these values are transformed into symbolic-logical-attributes with True-False or Present-Absent values. For example, the multi-valued-attribute "Fault code" can assume values F01, F02, F03 and so on. When the user selects values F01 and F03 the system performs an internal translation into attribute-values "Fault code F01"-present and "Fault code F03"-present.

Properties for multi-valued attribute include.

a) Multi-value logical-attribute-references: This property specifies the list of references to symbolic logical attributes,, the order in which it appears in the selection option in the user interface, and the label associated with it. For example, the attribute "Fault code" has a logical-attribute reference, comprising label "1701", its sequence number at the interface: 1, and the associated reference logical attribute ID.

A multi-valued attribute is never used in case representation. Instead, the component logical attributes are

used. This attribute type does not possess properties for normal value or default value.

#### 4) Symbolic- Ordinal

Values assigned to this attribute type are symbolic labels that have an implicit order. For example, the temperature of a component may be "Normal", "Warm", "Hot", "Very Hot", or "Extremely hot". Notice that these are subjective observations and are less precise than exact measurements such as 44.5 degrees.

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The symbolic **ordinal** attribute type inherits its properties from the symbolic and numeric attribute types. These include the following.

- a) Normal Value - as for the symbolic nominal type.
- b) Default Value - as for the symbolic nominal type.
- c) Similarity computation regular quad-tuple - as for the numeric type.

One additional property is required.

a) **Ordinal** value (Order number): This is a real number which indicates the relative ordering of the symbolic values. For example, Normal (1), Warm (2), Hot (3), Very hot (4), and extremely Hot (5). By default, the values are set at equal intervals. However, the knowledge engineer may override the defaults to increase or decrease the similarity between adjacent symbols.

During reasoning, the system uses the **ordinal** value. The similarity computation regular quad-tuple is based on the **ordinal** value property.

20/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00657528  
PATENT {CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 632401 A3 951102 (Basic)  
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 235

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	798
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	5258
Total word count - document A			6056
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6056

...SPECIFICATION and defined meta attributes of the sensed input. This word or vector is the comparand word or **vector**, stored in the **comparand** register.

**Matching Object Attributes to Objects**

The system has the general structure shown in FIGURE 1. The processing module 1 has an input...

20/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00217637

**Method of storing and searching chemical structure data.**

**Aufzeichnungs- und Wiederauffindungsverfahren fur chemische Strukturdaten.**

**Methode d'enregistrement et de recherche de donnees de structure chimique.**

**PATENT ASSIGNEE:**

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AT;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 196237 A2 861001 (Basic)  
EP 196237 A3 880914  
EP 196237 B1 920617

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 86302323 860327;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 8563283 850329

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 73

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	432
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	400
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	459
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	5154
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6445
Total word count - documents A + B			6445

...SPECIFICATION count of the file nodes. A vector P(i) is defined to store the number of a **file** node which **matches** the query node i. Another **vector** M(j) is defined to mark if the **file** node j is already **matched** with a query node. If it is, its value is 1. Otherwise it is 0. Since a

generic file node may be **matched** with multiple query nodes, the M(j) value of a generic file node is kept 0. An...  
...by comparing every query node (0<i<=m) with every file node (0<j<=n), except those file nodes already **matched** with query nodes, for which M(j) equals 1.  
The **match** of a query node and a file node is examined by **comparing** their **attributes** read to the **attribute comparison** register 24. elements where no generic nodes are involved read to the element comparison register 25, connections...

20/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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01155144 \*\*Image available\*\*

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MATCHING AND ASSEMBLING RECORDS**  
**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT L'APPARIEMENT ET L'ASSEMBLAGE**  
**D'ENREGISTREMENTS**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200477236 A2-A3 20040910 (WO 0477236)  
Application: WO 2004US4404 20040213 (PCT/WO US04004404)  
Priority Application: US 2003376902 20030227

Designated States:

(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM  
DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC  
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO  
RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW  
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE  
SI SK TR  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 13649

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... groupings may also be employed, such as a comparison of three, or more corresponding fields 10, or **records** 30.

The first step of the **match** scorer module 80 is field identification 85. The field identification step 85 identifies the type of field...

...list is meant to be exemplary, and not exclusive.

The match scorer module 80 then employs a **matching** method 90 to the paired **fields** 10. One aspect of the present invention is that different **matching** methods 90 are used based on the **field** 10 type. In addition, one embodiment of the present invention also uses specific types of matching methods...

...95 may be numeric or Boolean. For fields 10 that contain general-purpose strings such as an **article** abstract, the **match** scorer 90 may employ a **vector** space **matching** method. This method determines the similarity between two text strings by first representing the text strings in...

20/3,K/11 (Item 6 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00819466 \*\*Image available\*\*

**A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING DATA EXCHANGE AMONG SYSTEMS IN A NETWORK**

**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE GESTION DE L'ECHANGE DE DONNEES ENTRE SYSTEMES DANS UN RESEAU**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200152502 A2-A3 20010719 (WO 0152502)

Application: WO 2001US1095 20010112 (PCT/WO US0101095)

Priority Application: US 2000176084 20000114

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE  
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT  
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM  
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 50517

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... DeliveryException;

/\* DeliveryAgent

Delivery Agents use a utility class called MatchResultSet that contains the result of a metadata **match**. A MatchResultSet contains a **Vector** of RDFResource **objects**, a class containing a URI for each resource returned by a metadata **match**,  
183

as well as additional, optional **properties**. The MatchResultSet class is defined as follows.

```
public class MatchResultSet  
Set the results.
```

@param theResults Vector of RDFDescription objects.



```
public void setResults( Vector theResults)
Return an Enumeration of match results.
```

```
@return Enumeration of RDFDescription objects
1 5
public Enumeration getResults(
In an embodiment of the invention, the contents of the MatchResultSet
may...
```

...to the consumer of the MatchResultSet, such as properties taken from the source RDF Description or additional **properties** returned by the **Match Engine**.

The following is pseudocode for a sample XML result.

```
<resultset>
<Description about
"http:Hsabainet/devo/status...
```

20/3,K/12 (Item 7 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00819421 \*\*Image available\*\*

#### INFORMATION SERVER

#### PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR SERVEUR D'INFORMATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SABA SOFTWARE INC, 2400 Bridge Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, US, US  
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San Francisco, CA 94105-2482, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200152118 A2-A3 20010719 (WO 0152118)

Application: WO 2001US920 20010112 (PCT/WO US0100920)

Priority Application: US 2000176137 20000114

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE  
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT  
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM  
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 49909

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... I /\* DeliveryAgent.\*/\*

Delivery Agents use a utility class called MatchResultSet that contains the result of a metadata **match**. A MatchResultSet contains a **Vector** of RDFResource **objects**, a class containing a URI for each resource returned by a metadata **match**, as well as additional, optional **properties**. The MatchResultSet class is defined as follows.

```
public class MatchResultSet
```

Set the results.

@param theResults Vector of RDFDescription objects.

public void setResults(Vector theResults)

179

Return an Enumeration of **match** results.

@return Enumeration of RDFDescription **objects**

public Enumeration getResults()

In an embodiment of the invention, the contents of the MatchResultSet may be serialized...

20/3,K/13 (Item 8 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00819412 \*\*Image available\*\*

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR A WEB CONTENT PLATFORM**

**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DESTINES A UNE PLATE-FORME DE GESTION DE CONTENU WEB**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200152090 A2-A3 20010719 (WO 0152090)

Application: WO 2001US1216 20010112 (PCT/WO US0101216)

Priority Application: US 2000176450 20000114

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE  
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT  
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM  
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 50242

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... DeliveryException;

) /\* DeliveryAgent

Delivery Agents use a utility class called MatchResultSet that contains  
the result of a metadata **match**. A MatchResultSet contains a **Vector** of

RDFResource **objects** , a class containing a URI for each resource returned by a metadata **match** , as well as additional, optional **properties** . The MatchResultSet class is defined as follows.

183

```
public class MatchResultSet
```

```
* Set the results.
```

```
* @param theResults Vector of RDFDescription objects.
```

```
public void setResults( Vector theResults)
```

```
* Return an Enumeration of match results.
```

```
* @return Enumeration of RDFDescription objects
```

```
public Enumeration getResults()
```

```
1 5 In an embodiment of the invention, the contents of the MatchResultSet may...
```

...to the consumer of the MatchResultSet, such as properties taken from the source RDF Description or additional **properties** returned by the **Match** Engine.

The following is pseudocode for a sample XML result.

```
<resultset>
```

```
<Description about
```

```
"http:Hsabainet/devo/status...
```

20/3,K/20 (Item 15 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00368277

MULTILINGUAL DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL SYSTEM AND METHOD USING SEMANTIC VECTOR MATCHING

SYSTEME DE RECHERCHE DE DOCUMENTS MULTILINGUES ET PROCEDE UTILISANT LA MISE EN CORRESPONDANCE DE VECTEURS SEMANTIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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PAIK Woojin,

YU Edmund S,

LI Ming,

Inventor(s):

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PAIK Woojin,

YU Edmund S,

LI Ming,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9708604 A2 19970306

Application: WO 96US13342 19960814 (PCT/WO US9613342)

Priority Application: US 952473 19950816

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP

KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ

MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF

CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 13054

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... of evidence sources to determine the similarity or suitable association between query and documents. Various representations of **document** and query are used for **matching**, and each **document**-query pair is assigned a **match** score based on (1) the distance between vectors, and (2) the frequency and occurrence of proper nouns...

...documents are retrieved and ranked for review by the user is language independent.

7,1 Monolingual Category **Vector Matcher** (XCYX) 200  
MCVM 200 is similar to the Subject **Field Code** (SFC) **matcher** described in "Natural Language Processing."  
The process of **document** to query **matching** using the monolingual category **vector** is.

(a) Generation of the monolingual category vector for query and document (see earlier discussion and Figs...

...terms are reduced to a finite number of vector codes). A similarity measure of the association or **correlation** of the query and **document** vectors is assigned by simulating the distance/proximity of the respective vectors in multi-dimensional space using...

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Jan W3  
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File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Feb  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 65: Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Mar W1  
(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.  
File 2: INSPEC 1969-2005/Feb W4  
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers  
File 94: JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Jan W4  
(c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)  
File 6: NTIS 1964-2005/Feb W4  
(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res  
File 144: Pascal 1973-2005/Feb W4  
(c) 2005 INIST/CNRS  
File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec  
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info  
File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Feb W4  
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info  
File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Jan  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 266: FEDRIP 2005/Jan  
Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res  
File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Jan W5  
(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK  
File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2005/Jan  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co

Set	Items	Description
S1	89163	(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?) (7N) (RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR FILE? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR ITEM? ?)
S2	811	WEIGHTED(1W)MATCH???
S3	9857078	FIELD? ? OR ATTRIBUTE? ? OR PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES
S4	386679	S3(7N) (COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?)
S5	36	MATCH??? (3N) ORDINAL?
S6	30362	DOMAIN? ? (3N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR FILE? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAGE? ? OR ITEM? ?)
S7	937	S6(5N) (SIZE? ? OR LENGTH? ? OR ORDER??? OR SORT? OR ARRANG? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?)
S8	3	MATCH??? (5N) S7
S9	3329	VECTOR? ? (5N) MATCH???
S10	64	(VECTORSPACE OR VECTOR() SPACE) (5N) FREQUENC???
S11	284	(S1:S2 OR S4) AND ORDINAL?
S12	1074	(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?) (10N) ORDINAL?
S13	96	S11 AND S12
S14	711	(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?) (5N) ORDINAL? ?
S15	76	S11 AND S14
S16	51	RD (unique items)
S17	36	S16 NOT PY=2002:2005
S18	2	RD S8 (unique items)
S19	5	S1 AND (S2 OR S4) AND ORDINAL?
S20	4	RD (unique items)
S21	463	(S1:S2 OR S4) AND S9
S22	17	S1 AND (S2 OR S4) AND S9
S23	11	RD (unique items)
S24	0	S10(5N)TEST???
S25	2	(S1:S2 OR S4) AND S10
S26	4	S10 AND MATCH???
S27	4	RD (unique items)
S28	48	RD S10 (unique items)
S29	26	S28 NOT PY=2002:2005

23/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)  
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05822962 E.I. No: EIP01226521183

**Title: A fast block matching motion estimation algorithm using optimal search patterns**

Author: Lim, D.-K.; Ho, Y.-S.

Corporate Source: Kwangju Inst. of Sci. and Technology, Kwangju, 500-712, South Korea

Conference Title: Visual Communications and Image Processing 2001

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, United States Conference Date: 20010124-20010126

Sponsor: SPIE

E.I. Conference No.: 58042

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 4310 2001. p 767-775

Publication Year: 2001

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0106W1

**Abstract:** For video compression, motion estimation is popularly employed to exploit temporal correlation existing in video sequences. If we employ the full search block **matching** algorithm for estimating motion **vectors**, it requires very heavy computational complexity. Although several fast block matching algorithms have been proposed to solve this problem, they sacrifice their reconstructed image quality. In this paper, we derive optimal search patterns for fast block matching motion estimation. By analyzing the block matching algorithm as a function of the block size and the shape, we find optimal search patterns for initial motion estimation. The proposed idea can provide an analytical ground for the current MPEG-2 proposals. In addition, we propose a new fast motion estimation algorithm using adaptive search patterns, considering **matching** criteria and statistical **properties** of **object** displacement. In order to select an appropriate search pattern, we exploit the relationship between the motion vector and the frame difference of each block. By changing the search pattern adaptively, we can improve the motion prediction accuracy, while reducing the required computational complexity compared to other fast block matching algorithms. 11 Refs.

**Descriptors:** \*Pattern recognition; Motion estimation; Image coding; Image compression; Image reconstruction; Computational complexity; Mathematical models; Adaptive algorithms

**Identifiers:** Motion picture expert group (MPEG); Block matching algorithms (BMA); Optimal search patterns

**Classification Codes:**

723.5 (Computer Applications); 741.1 (Light & Optics); 723.2 (Data Processing); 721.1 (Computer Theory (Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory & Programming Theory))

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (LIGHT & OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

23/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)  
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05694245 E.I. No: EIP00115385469

**Title: Object classification using mixed color feature**

Author: Gao, Y.Y.; Zhang, Y.J.

Corporate Source: Tsinghua Univ, Beijing, China

Conference Title: 2000 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing

Conference Location: Istanbul, Turkey Conference Date: 20000605-20000609

Sponsor: IEEE  
E.I. Conference No.: 57491  
Source: ICASSP, IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing - Proceedings v 4 2000. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 00CB37100. p 2003-2006  
Publication Year: 2000  
CODEN: IPRODJ ISSN: 0736-7791  
Language: English  
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 0012W2

Abstract: This paper proposes a color feature called Mixed Color Feature (MCF) to describe the image contents in terms of human visual perception. Construction and distance measurement of MCF is interpreted in details. A nonlinear quantizer is proposed to improve the efficiency of MCF. To evaluate the effect and accuracy of MCF in practice, a practical implementation of MCF in object classification is carried out. First, Major Histogram (MH) is extracted from MCF as the basic feature in the classification processing; second, **Weighted Nearest Matching** (WNM) is presented and applied to accomplish the classification. Comparison experiment is carried out and the results show the advantage and efficiency of the proposed method. (Author abstract) 7 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Image analysis; Color image processing; Feature extraction; **Vector** quantization; Pattern **matching**; Image enhancement; Distance measurement; Mathematical models; Vision

Identifiers: Mixed color feature; Human visual perception; **Weighted nearest matching**; **Object** classification

Classification Codes:

723.2 (Data Processing); 741.1 (Light/Optics); 921.1 (Algebra); 943.2 (Mechanical Variables Measurements); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 461.4 (Human Engineering)

723 (Computer Software); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 943 (Mechanical & Miscellaneous Measuring Instruments); 461 (Biotechnology)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 94 (INSTRUMENTS & MEASUREMENT); 46 (BIOENGINEERING)

23/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01785678 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9995474

**Statistical properties of statistical matching**

Author: Moriarity, Christopher L.

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2001

Corporate Source/Institution: The George Washington University (0075)

Directors: Fritz Scheuren; Tapan K. Nayak

Source: VOLUME 61/11-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 5948. 186 PAGES

Descriptors: STATISTICS

Descriptor Codes: 0463

ISBN: 0-493-02958-3

Statistical matching is a procedure that merges microdata from sample surveys into a single synthetic microdata file. The goal of this procedure is to create a file that allows multivariate analyses to be done on the merged set of variables, even though they were not collected together.

A typical scenario for statistical **matching** is that data on a **vector** of variables (<b>X, Y</b>) are collected in Survey A, and data on a vector of variables (<b>X, Z</b>) are collected in Survey B. Statistical **matching** develops a synthetic microdata **file** from Survey A and Survey B, usually **matching** on some function of the common vector of variables <b>X</b>, to produce a file with values of <b>X</b>, <b>Y</b>, and <b>Z</b> on each record.

In general, it is not possible to accurately construct the (<b>X</b>,

Y, Z</bold>) distribution using the distribution of (<bold>X, Y</bold>) from one source and the distribution of (<bold>X, Z</bold>) from another source; what is lacking is information about the distribution of (<bold>Y, Z</bold>). Typically, little or no auxiliary information about the (<bold>Y, Z</bold>) distribution is available *a priori*.

One possible approach is to allow a variety of assumptions to be made about the distribution of (<bold>Y, Z</bold>), carry out statistical matching to create a dataset corresponding to each assumption, and then assess the variation in estimates made from the group of datasets created by this procedure. This approach would exhibit the amount of uncertainty in estimates due to the statistical matching procedure.

Kadane (1978) and Rubin (1986) both discussed using such an approach, and outlined procedures to do so.

The focus of this dissertation is to evaluate and extend Kadane's and Rubin's methodologies. In carrying out this task, we provide important details of Kadane's and Rubin's procedures that were not provided in their descriptions and we provide corrections for the mistakes we discovered. We also derive simplifications of several formulas in the existing descriptions of the procedures.

Perhaps most importantly, we show that the procedures described by Kadane and Rubin are not feasible, as originally stated. We develop innovations of both procedures that achieve the desirable results promised initially. These innovations are implemented in SAS software.

23/5/6 (Item 2 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01622535 ORDER NO: AAD98-17199

**DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF A HASH SEARCHING TECHNIQUE TOLERATING BIT-POSITION MISMATCHES**

Author: EL-QAWASMEH, EYAS ABDEL-RAHIM

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1998

Corporate Source/Institution: THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (0075)

Director: SIMON Y. BERKOVICH

Source: VOLUME 58/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 6660. 113 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

This dissertation presents an innovative approach to the approximate **matching** problem of multi- **attribute** **objects**. The suggested technique can be used for improving information retrieval when the multi-attribute objects are partially distorted or when the searching criterion is not specified properly. The suggested approach is based upon reversing the conventional scheme of error correction codes. The most efficient realization of this idea utilizes the so-called perfect Golay code (23,12,7) which maps 23-bit vectors into 12-bit message words. Applying a decoding procedure to the binary representation of multi-attribute objects generates message words, which can be used as hash indices for these objects. In this case, objects that are different in certain bit positions of the attribute vector may have some common hash indices.

In this technique, a multi-dimensional space is used to represent objects, where each object is given by a 23-bit vector. The closeness of the objects is determined by partitioning a 23-dimensional cube. In addition, the possibility of a 1-bit distortion is considered through bit modifications of the 23-bit vector. Thus, the hash indices are "fault-tolerant" in the sense that they are the same for any two different 23-bit vectors at Hamming's distance of 2. This allows organizing a direct retrieval of a neighborhood of 23-bit vectors with two or possibly more mismatches.

The developed searching technique avoids scanning the whole set of objects. The gained speed of this technique is traded for a reasonable redundancy. Fast retrieval can be achieved in systems where the speed is an important factor, such as real-time systems. This technique is also beneficial for many complex computational procedures incorporating



approximate **matching** operations such as **vector** -quantization. Other possible applications include automatic clustering and removing approximate equivalent records in large files.

29/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 65)  
DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences  
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05034483 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN052446257

**A Word-Net Vector Space Frequency Semantic Link Distance Model of  
Word-Meaning Equivalence**

Patel, K.; Golden, R. M.

CONFERENCE: Cognitive Science Society-25th.; Annual Conference

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COGNITIVE SCIENCE SOCIETY,  
CONF 25; PART 2 P: 1393

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Set	Items	Description
S1	164299	(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?)(7N)(RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR FILE? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBP- AGE? ? OR ITEM? ?)
S2	125	WEIGHTED(1W)MATCH???
S3	5010682	FIELD? ? OR ATTRIBUTE? ? OR PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES
S4	63045	S3(7N)(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?)
S5	9	MATCH???(3N)ORDINAL?
S6	23795	DOMAIN? ?(3N)(DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR FILE? ? OR DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR PAGE? ? OR WEBPAG- E? ? OR ITEM? ?)
S7	482	S6(5N)(SIZE? ? OR LENGTH? ? OR ORDER??? OR SORT? OR ARRANG? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?)
S8	0	MATCH???(5N)S7
S9	337	VECTOR? ?(5N)MATCH???
S10	3	(VECTORSPACE OR VECTOR()SPACE)(5N)FREQUENC???
S11	280	(COMPAR? OR MATCH??? OR CORRELAT?)(7N)ORDINAL?
S12	25	(S1:S2 OR S4)(50N)S11
S13	23	RD (unique items)
S14	16	S13 NOT PY=2002:2005
S15	36	(S1:S2 OR S4)(50N)S9
S16	24	RD (unique items)
S17	21	S16 NOT PD>20010307
S18	3	RD S10 (unique items)

14/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01090768 Supplier Number: 40735982 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**An example of comparison risk ranking**

Computer Fraud & Security Bulletin, v11, n6, pN/A  
April, 1989

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade  
Word Count: 1059

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

Once the Delphi team is chosen and the threats or other **items** to be ranked are identified, **Comparison** Risk Ranking is used to complete the process. Comparison Risk Ranking is a technique in which any list of **items** is entered onto a **Comparison** Risk Ranking Sheet to obtain an **ordinal** ranking of these items. This Ranking Sheet becomes the decision model.

14/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

13570118 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 75835717 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**An Equity-based Redefinition of Underemployment and Unemployment and Some Measurements.**

Lester, Bijou Yang; McCain, Roger A.  
Review of Social Economy, 59, 2, 133  
June, 2001

ISSN: 0034-6764 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 10669 LINE COUNT: 00925

... clear how (or if) an equity criterion could be constructed so that it would rely only on **ordinal** and noninterpersonally **comparable properties** of individual preference systems. The problem was resolved in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s in work by...

14/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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13444855 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 74524590 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Case Management and Quality of Life: Assessing Treatment and Outcomes for Clients with Chronic and Persistent Mental Illness.**

Jinnett, Kimberly; Alexander, Jeffrey A.; Ullman, Esther  
Health Services Research, 36, 1, 61  
April, 2001

ISSN: 0017-9124 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 10382 LINE COUNT: 01150

... widowed,

separated, divorced, and never married.  
Dichotomous variable: white (1) and nonwhite (0). Obtained through the VA **record** system by **matching** on social security number.  
**Ordinal** variable indicating the highest grade completed in school between grade 3 or less (3) and graduate...

Socioeconomic  
characteristics

14/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12139494 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 61207797 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Designing auction institutions for exchange. (Statistical Data Included)**

McCABE, KEVIN; RASSENTI, STEPHEN; SMITH, VERNON

IIE Transactions, 31, 9, 803

Sept, 1999

DOCUMENT TYPE: Statistical Data Included ISSN: 0740-817X

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 6888 LINE COUNT: 00555

... though contributions often start out very high. They further hypothesize that high contributors would prefer to be **matched** with high contributors, and therefore a minimal **property** right system would **match** participants based on their **ordinal** public contribution ranking. When they change the assignment of individuals to groups so that the highest contributors...

**14/3,K/5 (Item 4 from file: 148)**

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10996210 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54517574 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**A hierarchical latent variable model for ordinal data from a customer satisfaction survey with "no answer" responses.**

Zaslavsky, Alan M.; Bradlow, Eric T.

Journal of the American Statistical Association, 94, 445, 43(1)

March, 1999

ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 7926 LINE COUNT: 00675

... expertise interactions (X.sub.s); these were tested only when the corresponding marginal effects were included.

As **item** responses by the same person are **correlated**, we fit the NA models with logistic regression software for correlated responses, the **svylogit** procedure in Stata (Stata Corporation 1997). Stata's **ologit** procedure for **ordinal** regression does not accommodate **correlated** data, so we estimated design effects to correct **ologit** hypothesis tests using dichotomous logistic regressions with responses...

**14/3,K/6 (Item 5 from file: 148)**

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09364290 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19224814 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**The principle of rank substitution.**

Wilson, Donald C.

Appraisal Journal, v65, n1, p43(12)

Jan, 1997

ISSN: 0003-7087 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 7497 LINE COUNT: 00628

... sell for, given conditions of the market value definition. The question is, how are utilities of differing **properties** **compared**?

Basic Concepts Of **Comparing** Utility

"Measurement" means to count utility in cardinal numbers. "Grading" means to judge utility ordinally in terms...

...criteria" are the attributes of desirability sought with levels of cardinal and ordinal degrees. "Rank" means to **ordinally** relate substitution alternatives (e.g., **comparable** sales) in terms of measured and graded **attributes** to a selection criteria. "Choice" means to select among measured and/or graded alternatives based on a...

**14/3,K/7 (Item 6 from file: 148)**

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04872081 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09116810 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Perceived advantages of the franchise option from the franchisee perspective empirical insights from a service franchise.**  
Dant, Rajiv P.; Peterson, Alden  
Journal of Small Business Management, v28, n3, p46(16)  
July, 1990  
ISSN: 0047-2778 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 6127 LINE COUNT: 00524

... of their relative importance. Our questionnaire, in requesting this information, succeeded in obtaining interval as well as **ordinal** data (Nunnally 1978) that more properly **match** and reflect the **properties** of the attitudinal measures attempted (Garner and Creelman 1967), and our empirical inferences on the subject are...

14/3,K/8 (Item 7 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03933025 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07757719 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Classification efficiency of multinomial logistic regression relative to ordinal logistic regression.**  
Campbell, M. Karen; Donner, Allan  
Journal of the American Statistical Association, v84, n406, p587(5)  
June, 1989  
ISSN: 0162-1459 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 3717 LINE COUNT: 00307

... classification model in the case in which ordinality is indeed a correct assumption. We have  
chosen to **compare** Anderson's **ordinal** logistic regression model (Anderson 1984; Greenland 1985)  
with the multinomial logistic model. The former is a special...

...their inherent relationship  
as ordered and unordered versions of essentially the same model makes them attractive to **compare** ;  
differences between their performances may be **attributed** to the ordinality assumption rather than  
other differences. In this article, they are compared on the basis...

14/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02072732 62023264  
**A randomised trial of an intervention to develop health promoting schools in Australia: The south western Sydney study**  
Mitchell, Jo; Palmer, Sandra; Booth, Michael; Davies, Gawaine Powell  
Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health v24n3 PP: 242-246 Jun 2000  
ISSN: 1326-0200 JRNL CODE: AUP  
WORD COUNT: 3139

...TEXT: intervention) and the end of term 2, 1996 (post-intervention).

#### ANALYSIS

Control and intervention school data were **compared** at pre-intervention and post-intervention. **Items** with yes/no response formats were cross tabulated with group and chisquare values calculated. Likert scale responses...

...see table 1 footnote), cross tabulated with group and chi-square values calculated. For items requiring an **ordinal** scale response, group means were **compared** using Students t-test.

## Results

Of the 19 schools approached to participate as control schools, 18 agreed  
...

14/3,K/10 (Item 2 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01916546 05-67538

**The performance-importance response function: Observations and implications**  
Sampson, Scott E; Showalter, Michael J  
Service Industries Journal v19n3 PP: 1-25 Jul 1999  
ISSN: 0264-2069 JRNL CODE: SIJ  
WORD COUNT: 8201

...TEXT: terrible' up to a value of 5 if the rating was 'A: awesome'. For each food service **attribute**, Spearman's rank-order **correlation** was used to determine correlation between importance and performance scores. (Spearman's **correlation** was used since both parameter sets are **ordinal** data.) The results are shown in Table 3.

Observe that for 9 of the 11 **items**, the **correlation** between importance and performance is non-zero at a significance level <0.001. Only two of the **correlation** coefficients, for **items** #2 (APPEAR) and #5 (RESPONSE), were not significantly non-zero. Nevertheless, Hypothesis I is strongly supported for...

14/3,K/11 (Item 3 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01695875 03-46865

**Estimating consumer satisfaction: OLS versus ordered probability models**  
Peel, Michael J; Goode, Mark M H; Moutinho, Luiz A  
International Journal of Commerce & Management v8n2 PP: 75-93 1998  
ISSN: 1056-9219 JRNL CODE: IJCA  
WORD COUNT: 4136

...ABSTRACT: model is appropriate for many applications in marketing and business where the dependent variable of interest is **ordinal** (e.g., likert scales). A **comparison** between the **properties** of the ordinary least squares (OLS) model and ordered logit and probit models is made using consumer...

...TEXT: model is appropriate for many applications in marketing and business where the dependent variable of interest is **ordinal** (e.g., likert scales). A **comparison** between the **properties** of the ordinary least squares (OLS) model and ordered logit and probit models is made using consumer...

14/3,K/12 (Item 4 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01666279 03-17269

**Executive/board politics in strategic decision making**  
Simmers, Claire A  
Journal of Business & Economic Studies v4n1 PP: 37-56 Spring 1998  
ISSN: 1063-343X JRNL CODE: NEJ  
WORD COUNT: 5538

...TEXT: hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between politics and outcomes of the strategic decision process. Partial **correlations** were computed between the 36 single **items** of politics, the nine dimensions, the five phase composite measures of politics, and the single overall

• measure of politics, and the five outcome dimensions.

Both Pearson's correlations and Kendall's tau **correlations** (a nonparametric measure of association for **ordinal** variables) were computed. Since the values of the correlations obtained from these two techniques produced similar results...

14/3,K/13 (Item 5 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01666278 03-17268

**Performance impact of the fit between manufacturing priorities of general managers and manufacturing managers**

Porth, Steven J; Kathuria, Ravi; Joshi, Maheshkumar P  
Journal of Business & Economic Studies v4n1 PP: 13-35 Spring 1998  
ISSN: 1063-343X JRNL CODE: NEJ  
WORD COUNT: 11681

...TEXT: hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between politics and outcomes of the strategic decision process. Partial **correlations** were computed between the 36 single **items** of politics, the nine dimensions, the five phase composite measures of politics, and the single overall measure of politics, and the five outcome dimensions.

Both Pearson's correlations and Kendall's tau **correlations** (a nonparametric measure of association for **ordinal** variables) were computed. Since the values of the correlations obtained from these two techniques produced similar results...

14/3,K/14 (Item 6 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01508045 01-59033

**Pro-social consumer influence strategies: When and how do they work?**

Osterhus, Thomas L  
Journal of Marketing v61n4 PP: 16-29 Oct 1997  
ISSN: 0022-2429 JRNL CODE: JMK  
WORD COUNT: 10553

...TEXT: e., log transforms of attitudinal constructs). Following Muthen (1984), PRELIS (SPSS, Inc. 1993) calculated the correct polychoric **correlation** coefficients for **ordinally** scaled **items** prior to the application of the estimation procedure. A conservative factor loading of .95 was assumed in...

14/3,K/15 (Item 7 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01116406 97-65800

**A comparative analysis of AIDS related attitudes between public and private sector employees**

Keeton, Kato B; Brewton, Denise L  
Review of Public Personnel Administration v15n3 PP: 44-59 Summer 1995  
ISSN: 0734-371X JRNL CODE: RPP  
WORD COUNT: 5216

...TEXT: to learn more about the private sector respondents and their fear levels, a correlation matrix featuring Spearman **correlations** between a composite multi- **item** fear variable and selected demographic variables (gender, age, educational level) was calculated. (Spearman **correlations** were used because all data were **ordinal** or nominal measures.) This analysis revealed one statistically significant relationship; a weak



association exists between gender and...

14/3,K/16 (Item 8 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00249072 84-27632

**Estimation of Attribute Weights from Preference Comparisons**

Horsky, Dan; Rao, M. R.  
Management Science v30n7 PP: 801-822 Jul 1984  
ISSN: 0025-1909 JRNL CODE: MCI

...ABSTRACT: from ordinal data are reviewed. It is also shown that in order to obtain a cardinal multi- **attribute** function from **ordinal** data, both paired preference **comparisons** and **comparison** of pairs of paired preferences must be made, such that preference differences between pairs of brands may...

17/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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02058370 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19012238 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**PageTech releases PCLTook SDK V4.3. (Product Announcement) (Brief Article)**  
HP Professional, v10, n12, p43(1)  
Dec, 1996  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement Brief Article ISSN: 0896-145X  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 114 LINE COUNT: 00012

TEXT:

...4 and 5 print files composed of text, linedraw, raster data,  
download/resident bitmap (.pcx, .tif) or **vector** (.wmf) format files  
with metrically **matching** TrueType fonts for those used in the PCL file.

17/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01979557 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18648815 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Online. (Alta Vista and Yahoo) (Industry Trend or Event) (Brief Article)**  
Digital Media, v6, n2, p15(1)  
July-August, 1996  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Brief Article ISSN: 1056-7038 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 130 LINE COUNT: 00013

My Yahoo lets you build a custom view of Yahoo, then uses Agents  
Inc.'s **vector matching** technology to find other **pages** similar to your  
personal page as well as make recommendations about other Web sites you  
might want...

17/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01669413 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15071512 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Automatic structuring and retrieval of large text files. (Technical)**  
Salton, Gerard; Allan, James; Buckley, Chris  
Communications of the ACM, v37, n2, p97(12)  
Feb, 1994  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical ISSN: 0001-0782 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 6187 LINE COUNT: 00528

... A restricted search for query [6998] is illustrated in Table 1b.  
This search involves both the global **vector match**, as well as a local  
context check (steps 1 and 2 of the process outlined earlier). In this  
case, an **article** must exhibit at least one **matching** text sentence with  
the query **article** before the item is actually retrieved with a pairwise  
sentence similarity of at least 75.0.

The

17/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01549488 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13039891 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Personalized information delivery: an analysis of information filtering  
methods. (Information Filtering) (Technical) (Cover Story)**  
Foltz, Peter W.; Dumais, Susan T.  
Communications of the ACM, v35, n12, p51(10)  
Dec, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story      ISSN: 0001-0782      LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 7965      LINE COUNT: 00629

... space, the dimensions of which are the words used to represent the texts. In a standard "keyword- **matching** " **vector** system [17], the similarity between two **documents** is computed as the inner product or cosine of the corresponding two columns of the word-by-document matrix. Queries can also be represented as vectors of words and thus **compared** against all **document** columns with the best **matches** being returned. An important assumption in this vector space model is that the words (i.e., dimensions...

...relevance feedback can improve LSI performance substantially [7]..

Filtering Using IR Techniques

In both LSI and keyword **vector matching**, **documents** are represented as **vectors** in a high-dimensional space. In keyword vectors, the values on each dimension are determined by which...

...the user's profile. For all these comparisons, the only difference between the LSI and the keyword **matching** methods is that LSI represents terms and **documents** in a reduced dimensional space of derived indexing dimensions.

Foltz [8] compared LSI and keyword **vector matching** for filtering of Netnews **articles**. In an experiment, subjects rated Netnews articles as either relevant or not relevant to their interests. The...

...rated as highly relevant to their interests were also used to select new TMs using the two **matching** methods. In the keyword **match - document** profile method, previously rated relevant abstracts were **compared** to the abstracts of new TMs using the standard **vector** method. In the LSI **match - document** profile method, the same **comparison** was done, except using the reduced-dimension LSI space. For both document profile methods, the full text of the previous relevant TM abstracts was used for the **comparisons**. (2) This **document** profile method is a variant of what is often referred to as "relevance feedback" in the IR...

17/3,K/5      (Item 1 from file: 621)  
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)  
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01414776      Supplier Number: 46614234      (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**New HP PCL print file retrieval and viewing solution.**  
Business Wire, p08080195  
August 8, 1996  
Language: English      Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newswire; Trade  
Word Count: 404

... data, download/resident bitmap fonts and download/resident scalable fonts into bitmap (.PCX, .TIF, et al.) or **vector** (.WMF) format **files** with metrically **matching** TrueType fonts for those used in the PCL file.

PCLTool rasterizes fonts "on-the-fly" to create either bitmap files (DCX, TIF, et al.) at various resolutions or vector **files** (WMF) with TrueType fonts to **match** those resident in Windows and in the HP LaserJet IV.

PCLTool V4.3 provides a full-text...

17/3,K/6      (Item 2 from file: 621)  
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01334096      Supplier Number: 46055448      (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**PCLTool Form Conversion SDK.**  
Business Wire, p01101151  
Jan 10, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newswire; Trade  
Word Count: 297

... print files composed of text, font, linedraw and raster data into bitmap (.PCX, .TIF, et al.) or **vector** (.WMF) format **files** with metrically **matching** TrueType(tm) fonts for those used to create the PCL print file.

The PCLTool SDK Solution:  
-- View...

17/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 621)  
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)  
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01219407 Supplier Number: 43849625 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**GTx CORPORATION ANNOUNCES NEWEST VERSION OF GTXRASTER CAD**  
News Release, p1  
May 21, 1993  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 636

... a user wants to compare images with different vector drawings.  
GTXRaster CAD 2.5 also provides perfect **matching** automatically of related raster and **vector files**. This creates a **correlation** between raster data and vector data so when editing occurs, both data files are updated accordingly.  
In...

17/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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03232312 Supplier Number: 46627901 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**PRODUCT BITS:PAGE UNVEILS NEW PRINT FILE SDK**  
Telecomworldwire, pN/A  
August 14, 1996  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade  
Word Count: 79

... unveiled its PCLTool SDK 4.3 -- a link library for converting HP PCL 4 and 5 print **files** into **files** with **matching** TrueType fonts for PCL **files**. The product rasterizes on-the-fly' fonts to create various resolution bitmap or **vector files** with TrueType fonts to **match** those resident in Windows and the HP LaserJet IV.  
COPYRIGHT 1996 M2 Communications

17/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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03227026 Supplier Number: 46616694 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**PAGE TECHNOLOGY: New HP PCL print file retrieval and viewing solution**  
M2 Presswire, pN/A  
August 9, 1996  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newswire; Trade  
Word Count: 396

... data, download/resident bitmap fonts and download/resident scalable

fonts into bitmap (.PCX,.TIF, et al.) or **vector** (.WMF) format **files** with metrically **matching** TrueType fonts for those used in the PCL file. PCLTool rasterizes fonts "on-the-fly" to create either bitmap files (DCX, TIF, et al.) at various resolutions or vector **files** (WMF) with TrueType fonts to **match** those resident in Windows and in the HP LaserJet IV.

PCLTool V4.3 provides a full-text...

17/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06246465 Supplier Number: 54841150 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**The GTXRaster Tools Module. (Product Announcement)**

Cadence, pNA

Jan 1, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Article Type: Product Announcement

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 455

... confused with heads-up display). HUD uses a raster image as an overlay to manually trace raster **objects** with their **matching vector objects**. However, you might want to upgrade to a higher level that includes more raster object snaps to...

17/3,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
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05488481 Supplier Number: 48315578 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Web Engines Get A Brain**

Johnson, Colin R.

Electronic Engineering Times, p20

Feb 25, 1998

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 1408

... in a long bit string. The same length bit string is employed for both users and Web **pages**, making **comparisons** of the two easy. The context vector for a user is the amalgamation of all the context...

...activity, keywords typed and outside-supplied information.

Web page contents are read by Selectcast and assigned context **vectors** too, then Selectcast **matches** users with Web content by seeking similar context vectors. "Selectcast actually reads Web pages and learns their...

17/3,K/12 (Item 3 from file: 16)  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03436694 Supplier Number: 44788096 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Siemens R&D lab plays the market**

Electronic Engineering Times, p41

June 27, 1994

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

Word Count: 1554

... movement (a ski run, for example), and then having the system search for scenes in which an **object** (a skier) **matches** that **vector**.

The technology works especially well with episodic content, Ming explained, such as a football game. Eventually, the...

17/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07718929 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16736203 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Inflation persistence.**  
Fuhrer, Jeff; Moore, George  
Quarterly Journal of Economics, v110, n1, p127(33)  
Feb, 1995  
ISSN: 0033-5533 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 9702 LINE COUNT: 00816

... specification that imposes six-quarter contracts, using the same downward-sloping contract distribution assumed here, the autocorrelation **properties** of the estimated model again fail to **match** those of the unconstrained **vector** autoregression.

11. When the [f.sub.i] are constant at 0.25, equation (13) is identical to...

17/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06505018 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13828062 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Natural language comes of age. (West Publishing Co.'s WIN (Westlaw is Natural))** (includes related articles on answers to questions about WIN and on Dow Jones and Company Inc.'s plan to use Personal Librarian in all its databases)  
Pritchard-Schoch, Teresa  
Online, v17, n3, p33(9)  
May, 1993  
ISSN: 0146-5422 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 5661 LINE COUNT: 00458

... s existence on a map of information retrieval exploration. A retrieval model indicates the representations used for **documents** or **objects** and how they are **compared** during the retrieval process. Every information system has an associated theory of information access and a set of underlying assumptions.

The three main classes of retrieval models are the:

- \* exact **match** model
- \* **vector** space model
- \* probabilistic models

The Boolean logic model falls within the definition of an exact **match** model. A **document** is retrieved using Boolean logic by **matching** defined criteria with the variables associated with a document. Each criterion has been assigned a truth variable...

17/3,K/15 (Item 3 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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05562190 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11691163 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**ASIS sponsors symposium on full-text retrieval. (American Society for Information Science)**  
Information Today, v8, n11, p13(3)  
Dec, 1991  
ISSN: 8755-6286 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 2379 LINE COUNT: 00201

... year experiment. He concluded with a brief description of the current work at Cornell, which uses word **matching**, weighted terms, ranked text, **vector** processing and global text **comparisons** to enhance recall and relevance of retrieved **documents**.

Matt Koll, president of Personal Library Software, discussed Ranking Algorithms and the importance of relevance ranking. Koll...

17/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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02325923 86925472

**Access to distributed environmental databases with ICIx technology**  
Gorlitz, Otmar; Neubert, Ralf; Benn, Wolfgang  
Online Information Review v24n5 PP: 364-370 2000  
ISSN: 1468-4527 JRNL CODE: ONCD  
WORD COUNT: 3809

...TEXT: the descriptors of the contained documents for each node of the hierarchy. Thus a query can be **matched** against the summarised descriptor **vector** of the node instead of the descriptor lists of all contained documents. In each level of the hierarchy the index system can decide if **documents** that **match** the query are contained in the leaves below the current node and therefore if the query has...

17/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01299616 99-49012

**Document length normalization**  
Singhal, Amit; Salton, Gerard; Mitra, Mandar; Buckley, Chris  
Information Processing & Management v32n5 PP: 619-633 Sep 1996  
ISSN: 0306-4573 JRNL CODE: IPM

...ABSTRACT: being judged relevant by a user increases with the document length. A retrieval strategy, such as the **vector**-space cosine **match**, that retrieves **documents** of different lengths with roughly equal chances, will not optimally retrieve useful documents from such a collection. A modified technique - pivoted cosine normalization - that attempts to **match** the likelihood of retrieving **documents** of all lengths to the likelihood of their relevance is presented, and it is shown that this...

17/3,K/18 (Item 3 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01009579 96-58972

**Representing documents using an explicit model of their similarities**  
Bartell, Brian T; Cottrell, Garrison W; Belew, Richard K  
Journal of the American Society for Information Science v46n4 PP: 254-271  
May 1995  
ISSN: 0002-8231 JRNL CODE: ASI

...ABSTRACT: or associations, between the documents. The vector representations are chosen so that the inner product similarities between **document vector** pairs closely **match** their target interdocument similarities. The method is closely related to the Latent Semantic Indexing approach; in fact...

17/3,K/19 (Item 4 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00281679 85-22113

**A Note on Redundant Disk Modulo Allocation**  
Chan, Mee Yee  
Information Processing Letters v20n3 PP: 121-123 Apr 8, 1985  
ISSN: 0020-0190 JRNL CODE: IPL

...ABSTRACT: is, an r-fold concept. Buckets of a file are viewed as a set of fixed-dimension **vectors** of zeros and ones; partial **match** queries to the **file** are also seen as vectors of the same dimension, but of zeros, ones, and asterisks. It is...

17/3,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 647)  
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext  
(c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01154359 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: EET19980225S0007

**Web Engines Get A Brain**

R. Colin Johnson  
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TIMES, 1998, n 995, PG20  
PUBLICATION DATE: 980225  
JOURNAL CODE: EET LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
SECTION HEADING: Emerging Markets  
WORD COUNT: 1411

... in a long bit string. The same length bit string is employed for both users and Web **pages**, making **comparisons** of the two easy. The context vector for a user is the amalgamation of all the context...

...activity, keywords typed and outside-supplied information.

Web page contents are read by Selectcast and assigned context **vectors** too, then Selectcast **matches** users with Web content by seeking similar context vectors. "Selectcast actually reads Web pages and learns their...

17/3,K/21 (Item 2 from file: 647)  
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext  
(c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01015384 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: EET19940627S0661

**Siemens R&D lab plays the market**

BRIAN SANTO  
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TIMES, 1994, n 803, 41  
PUBLICATION DATE: 940627  
JOURNAL CODE: EET LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
SECTION HEADING: technology  
WORD COUNT: 1590

... movement (a ski run, for example), and then having the system search for scenes in which an **object** (a skier) **matches** that **vector**.

The technology works especially well with episodic content, Ming explained, such as a football game. Eventually, the...

?